

INFORMATION LETTER

Not for
Publication

NATIONAL CANNERS ASSOCIATION

For Members
Only

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Washington, D. C.

September 20, 1941

CONGRESS ENACTS REVENUE BILL

Considers New Lend-Lease Funds; Senate Approves Adding Juices to Navy Rations

The \$3,500,000,000 Revenue Act of 1941 was sent to the President for his signature September 17, when the Senate approved the Conference report on the measure. The Conference report had been adopted by the House the preceding day. The President is expected to sign the bill at an early date.

In its final form the measure differs very little from the bill that was reported by the Senate Finance Committee and passed by the Senate earlier this month. The INFORMATION LETTER of September 6 contained a discussion of the Senate bill.

All of the Senate amendments of interest to canners were retained in the Conference report, including the amendment lowering the personal exemptions from \$2,000 to \$1,500 for married persons and from \$800 to \$750 for single persons; the amendment increasing corporation surtaxes from the 5 per cent and 6 per cent proposed by the House bill to 6 per cent and 7 per cent; the amendment incorporating the new permanent defense tax in the normal and surtax rates; the amendment deleting from the bill the special 10 per cent tax previously adopted by the House on the excess profits net income that is not taxed when the invested capital method is used, and the amendment deleting the tax on soft drinks.

In a message to Congress on Thursday the President asked for speedy consideration of a recommended new lend-lease appropriation measure totaling \$5,985,000,000. The largest single item on the program was a request for \$1,875,000,000 for agricultural, industrial and other commodities. Two other major legislative measures scheduled for Congressional action during the remainder of this session deal with the administrative provisions of the tax laws and with controls over prices.

The House Committee on Banking and Currency resumed hearings on the price control bill this week with Leon Henderson of OPA continuing testimony he began with the opening of the hearings early in August. No immediate action is expected on the administrative revision of the tax laws. It is understood that a bill to be drafted by the House Ways and Means Committee will attempt to plug loopholes and to ease inequalities in the excess-profits taxes and, perhaps at the same time, increase the Treasury's revenues.

The Senate this week passed and sent to the House the Andrews-Peterson bill (S. 1521) to provide for the inclusion of canned fruit, tomato, and vegetable juices in the Navy ration. The Navy ration, which is fixed by law, does not authorize the use of canned juices.

As introduced, the Andrews-Peterson bill would have permitted the use of canned fruit and tomato juices as alternatives in the ration for fresh or canned fruits. The Senate, however, adopted an amendment offered by Senator McNary

of Oregon and broadened the bill by adding canned vegetable juices as an additional alternative in the ration.

New companion bills for the prevention and control of water pollution were introduced in Congress this week by Senators White and Brewster and Representative Smith of Maine. The Senate bill (S. 1913) has been referred to a subcommittee of the Commerce Committee appointed recently to consider a water pollution control measure introduced last March by Senator Gillette of Iowa and reviewed in the INFORMATION LETTER of April 19. This subcommittee is composed of Senators Clark of Missouri, Vandenberg of Michigan, and Pepper of Florida. The companion bill (H. R. 5676) was referred to the House Committee on Rivers and Harbors.

The new bills are similar to the Gillette proposal but provide for Federal loans to private enterprises and grants-in-aid to States and municipal bodies for the construction of treatment works. Enforcement of the pollution control provisions of the new proposals would not become effective until three years after enactment.

The Senate Commerce Committee has received generally favorable reports on the Gillette bill from three government departments—the Department of Agriculture, the Federal Security Agency, and the War Department. However, all these reports point out that the enactment of legislation on

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ARMY AGAIN INVITES CORN BIDS

Opening Date Set for September 30—Details of Other Canned Foods Invitations

The Chicago Quartermaster Depot has issued an invitation for bids on 277,700 dozen No. 10 cans of sweet corn, or an alternative 1,500,000 No. 2 cans. Bids will be opened September 30. The invitation is the second for canned corn, offerings and awards made on the first one having been insufficient to meet Army needs. It calls for Extra Standard grade, cream style or whole grain, white or golden.

The New Jersey Quartermaster Depot will open bids September 26 on 155,127 No. 2 cans of red sour pitted cherries for delivery, in specified quantities, to Army depots at Schenectady and Brooklyn, N. Y.; New Cumberland, Pa.; and Seattle, Wash. On September 25 bids will be opened at New Jersey on 208,296 No. 10 cans of apples and 196,870 cans of apple butter in 10's. The same depots are named as delivery points for specified quantities of these items, with the addition of the Quartermaster Depot at New Orleans.

On another invitation, bids are to be opened September 24 covering a variety of canned foods, with quantities specified for different delivery points as follows:

Port of Spain, Trinidad—6,400 No. 2½ square cans asparagus with 12,400 No. 303 talls as an alternate bid;

2,400 No. 10 cans sweet potatoes. Puerto Rican General Depot, Buchanan, P. R.—14,400 seven-ounce cans tuna fish (720 thirteen-ounce cans tuna also sought for the Newfoundland Base Command). Bermuda Base Command and Trinidad—5,088 No. 2½ cans apples with 7,392 No. 2's as alternate bid; 10,176 No. 2 cans pineapple juice. Depots at Bermuda, Buchanan and Trinidad—8,848 No. 2½ cans sweet potatoes.

Smaller quantities of cherries, chili con carne, fruit salad, olives and rhubarb also were invited for delivery at various of the above depots.

Supplies for the Philippine Quartermaster Depot but for delivery at San Francisco have been invited also. Bids will be opened by the San Francisco Quartermaster September 26 on the following canned food items with quantities expressed in cans:

In No. 2's—Pineapple, 24,000; pineapple juice, 6,000; red kidney beans, 2,400; lima beans, 2,880; sliced beets, 4,800; brussels sprouts, 1,200; red sour pitted cherries, 4,800; grapefruit, 1,200; cranberry sauce, 2,400; mixed vegetables for salad, 6,000. In No. 2½'s—Apricots, 3,600; asparagus spears, 3,600; sweet cherries, 3,600; hominy, 2,400; Bartlett pears, halves, 6,000; sweet potatoes, 2,400; pumpkin, 4,800; fruit salad, 2,400. In No. 10's—Apple butter, 1,200; blackberries, 960; catsup, 4,800. In No. 1's—Dried sliced beef, 2,400; vegetable soup, 6,000. Also 4,800 fourteen-ounce bottles catsup, 24,000 one-pound cans sardines, 2,400 twelve-ounce bottles chili sauce.

CONGRESS ENACTS REVENUE BILL

(Continued from preceding page)

the subject of water pollution control is not in accord with the program of the President during the present emergency.

A bill completely rewriting the existing Alaska fisheries laws was introduced in the Senate September 17 by Senator Wallgren of Washington and referred to the Senate Committee on Commerce. Under the proposal, the regulatory control over the Alaska fisheries would be retained in the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior. This regulatory power would extend to both the inland and offshore waters of Alaska and to the waters of the North Pacific Ocean, including the Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean north of 50 degrees north latitude. The bill also would establish an Alaska Fishery Review Board of three members—the Secretary of the Interior and one representative each of fishery employers and employees—having power to affirm, set aside, modify, or refer back to the Fish and Wildlife Service for modification of any of the annual regulations authorized in the measure.

The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries has announced that it will hold public hearings on October 14 on H. R. 3254, a bill to safeguard and protect further the lives of fishermen at sea and to place fishing boats under the supervision of the Bureau of Marine Inspection of the Department of Commerce.

FSCC Invites Canned Pear and Pea Offers

The Department of Agriculture on September 16 again requested offers of halved or diced Bartlett pears in No. 2½ cans, AMS grades A, B, C, and D. The offers are to be submitted by September 30 for acceptance by October 2. Requests for Grade C peas in No. 2 cans also have been issued by the Department through the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. The pea offers must be in the hands of FSCC by September 23 for acceptances not later than September 26.

The following table lists the purchases of canned foods made by the Department of Agriculture's purchasing agencies during the past seven-day period. The table also shows the total purchases made of the various canned products that have been bought by the Department since March 15, the date when the expanded purchasing program went into effect.

TOTAL PURCHASES—CANNED COMMODITIES

	Sept. 12-Sept. 19	Mar. 15-Sept. 19
	Cases	Cases
Fruits:		
Apricots.....		132,784
Grapefruit.....		398,418
Grapefruit juice.....		643,200
Peaches.....		99,315
Pears.....	294,775	399,925
Prunes.....	23,700	625,345
Vegetables:		
Tomatoes—		
Futures.....		2,674,040
Spots.....		1,354,661
Tomato paste.....	51,000	51,000
Potatoes.....		299,200
Fish:		
Herring, river.....		16,000
Herring, futures.....		21,000
Mackerel.....		55,500
Pilchards, spots.....		300,722
Salmon.....		40,600
Sardines—		
Spots.....		10,000
Futures.....		235,000
Species not specified—		
Futures.....	34,000	563,024
Spots.....	110,050	714,373
Others:		
Chicken, boneless.....	*52,800	*52,800
Milk, evaporated.....	332,000	5,635,150
Pork.....	*18,988,724	*119,504,300
Pork and beans.....		1,087,288

* Pounds. † Includes purchases of preceding week.

Mines Granted Highest Repair Rating

A maintenance, repair and supplies plan which will help approximately 15,000 mines to boost their production for defense was announced today by Donald M. Nelson, Director of Priorities. The order permits mining companies to use a rating of A-1-a—the highest defense rating—to expedite deliveries of materials needed for emergency repairs.

A rating of A-8 may be used by mine operators and their suppliers to obtain material required for emergency inventory purposes or for operating supplies or for ordinary maintenance work.

Boston Distribution Conference Dates Set

The Thirteenth Boston Conference on Distribution will be held in that city at Hotel Statler, October 6 and 7. Major themes of the conference, as announced, are to be Latin-American trade relations, price control under war emergencies, and important trends in distribution.

1941 Green Pea Pack Sets New Record

This is the second consecutive year that the total pack of canned green peas has established a new record. The 1941 pack, totaling 28,894,607 actual cases, becomes the largest in the history of canned pea statistics, exceeding by nearly three and a half million cases the 25,460,290 actual-case pack reported last year, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. The 1938 pack, totaling 25,430,315 actual cases, and almost on a par with that of 1940, also had established a new record, but between the record packs of 1938 and 1940 a considerable drop was shown by the total of 16,327,772 cases packed in 1939.

Wisconsin this year packed approximately 38 per cent of the actual totals of both Alaskas and Sweets. The Northwest set a new record by packing 44 per cent of the 17,989,891 actual case total of Sweets, and more than half of all the Sweets canned in the country was put up west of the Mississippi River.

The 1941 pack of Alaskas was 10,904,716 cases. The ratio of Sweets to Alaskas in 1941 is considerably greater than has ever been shown before. The following table compares the packs of 1941 with 1940 by States and varieties:

State	1940 Pack		1941 Pack	
	Alaskas Cases	Sweets Cases	Alaskas Cases	Sweets Cases
Northeast:				
New York and Maine...	184,214	2,269,666	149,441	1,932,714
Middle Atlantic:				
Maryland.....	1,248,819	121,679	1,053,784	194,690
Delaware and New Jersey	229,650	72,286	114,426	111,449
Pennsylvania.....	228,981	342,662	247,241	261,682
Other States.....	401,758	13,757	118,979	13,866
Midwest:				
Ohio.....	320,096	123,211	245,390	94,067
Indiana.....	868,690	54,220	457,928	34,911
Illinois.....	607,176	1,026,721	505,462	917,274
Michigan.....	267,626	439,102	277,671	354,306
Wisconsin.....	5,080,464	3,141,319	6,579,390	4,267,675
Minnesota.....	702,052	1,856,653	734,853	1,648,229
Other States.....	472,141	124,527	333,994	164,970
West:				
Montana and Wyoming.....		270,706		335,376
Idaho and Utah.....	9,940	1,237,782	28,745	1,822,559
Washington and Oregon...	33,549	3,279,686	67,412	5,433,734
Other States.....	42,684	388,473		402,389
Total.....	10,697,840	14,762,450	10,904,716	17,989,891

Position of Food in Lend-Lease Deliveries

In the letter of transmittal covering his second 90-day report to the House on operations under the Lend-Lease Act President Roosevelt stated that agricultural commodities worth \$110,606,550 have been transferred to the countries we are aiding. The bulk of this total represents foodstuffs, but some agricultural commodities, not foodstuffs, are included.

The President made it clear that these deliveries do not represent the only materials that have been moving overseas to nations resisting aggression and that the true measure of that volume is reflected in total U. S. exports since large contracts were placed here by several countries prior to the Lend-Lease Act and deliveries under such contracts have been moving across alongside Lend-Lease articles. For instance, the President pointed out, since the beginning of the war, about \$4,400,000,000 worth of goods have been exported to the British Empire.

In the section of his report covering allocations, obligations and expenditures it is stated that over \$350,000,000 has

been allocated for food. It is explained that three steps are followed: (1) allocation of the defense-aid funds; (2) obligation of the money so provided for the procurement contemplated by the related requisitions; and (3) actual expenditure. The situation as regards foodstuffs through August 31, 1941 is shown by the following table from the report:

Foodstuffs	Allocations	Obligations	Expenditures
Dairy products and eggs...	\$98,373,500.00	\$62,790,066.33	\$33,921,408.81
Meat, fish, fowl.....	121,048,300.00	66,900,300.00	26,367,807.80
Fruits, vegetables, and nuts.....	83,306,000.00	26,011,812.24	12,107,641.19
Grain and cereal products.	10,438,500.00	7,728,312.80	4,774,213.12
Sugar, chocolate, and saccharine products.....	263,800.00	245,800.00	180,313.44
Lard, fats, and oils.....	29,150,000.00	16,164,945.47	11,784,428.32
Other foodstuffs not classified above.....	12,795,600.00	4,213,643.96	981,775.18
Total.....	\$355,375,700.00	\$184,054,880.80	\$90,117,587.86

In his comment on the British food program the President pointed out that interesting changes have occurred in the United Kingdom's sources of supply since the war began. In pre-war days, for example, America primarily supplied the kingdom with such items as tobacco, cotton, and fresh fruits. "Now, however, with the Northern European sources of food cut off, the United States is being called upon for more of the essential foodstuffs such as fats and protein foods. Because of the shipping situation, including the shortage of refrigerated space, emphasis is on concentrates, and thus dried or canned fruits are shipped rather than the fresh products."

Some of the more important items delivered through August 31, 1941 were:

Product	Amount delivered Pounds
Cheese.....	44,538,120
Dried eggs.....	2,877,317
Frozen eggs.....	23,124,750
Dry skim milk.....	12,500,617
Evaporated milk.....	2,957,796
Canned meat.....	21,541,281
Cured pork.....	89,741,480
Dried beans.....	110,948,900

Nash-Finch Company Named in FTC Complaint

Nash-Finch Company, wholesale grocers of Minneapolis, Minn., and C. H. Robinson Company, brokers, are charged with violation of the brokerage section of the Robinson-Patman Act in a complaint issued by the Federal Trade Commission.

The complaint alleges that of the issued and outstanding shares of authorized capital stock of the Robinson Company, Nash-Finch is the record owner of 1,601 shares and five are recorded in the names of Robinson's principal corporate officers. It is alleged that earnings and profits of the Robinson Company are distributed to stockholders by means of dividend payments and that Nash-Finch thus shares in such profits and earnings.

In the operations of the brokerage and distribution business sellers of fruits, vegetables and other merchandise have paid to the Robinson Company brokerage and fees on purchases of Nash-Finch, the complaint alleges. In such transactions, it is charged, the Robinson Company has acted under control of and on behalf of Nash-Finch.

Army Food Inspector Examinations Close Oct. 6

The U. S. Civil Service Commission announces that it has obtained sufficient inspectors for the requirements of the Quartermaster Corps of the War Department and will therefore close examinations October 6. Any further applications must be filed with the Commission at Washington, D. C., on or before that date. The INFORMATION LETTER of February 8 announced these examinations and described the duties involved.

WHAT IS FIELD RATION C?**Acquaintance with Requirements of Special Army Pack Will Assist in Future Bids**

Since the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation and the Army from time to time issue invitations for bids on Field Ration C, it is thought advisable to explain the requirements for this item. Several canners have expressed an unfamiliarity with the ration.

Ration C is divided into units, three of which are comprised of products handled by canners; the fourth of bread, coffee, candy, etc. Unit M-1 consists of meat and beans, Unit M-2 of meat and vegetable hash, and Unit M-3 of meat and vegetable stew.

Since meat is a constituent of each, one requirement common to all three Ration C units is that the product be packed in a plant that is operated under supervision of the Bureau of Animal Industry, Department of Agriculture and that all beef and pork components shall be U. S. inspected and passed. Requirements for the beef and pork used also are common to each of the three units of Ration C and are as follows:

Beef shall be from carcasses of a grade not lower than American Meat Institute Grade 8; meat from bulls and meat with high yellow fat shall be excluded; shall be not more than 60 per cent square cut chucks, not less than 25 per cent rounds with shank off, and not more than 15 per cent rumps. Frozen beef that has not been in a freezer more than 180 days and that shows no evidence of deterioration may be used.

Pork used shall be lean with not more than 20 per cent trimmable fat. Oily pork, or pork with dark flesh or coarse muscle fibres is not acceptable. The same requirements as to frozen beef apply also to frozen pork.

Specifications normally are attached to government invitations to bid on Ration C. In condensed form these are as follows:

Unit M-1. Meat and Beans.—Prepared from beef, pork, white beans, tomato juice and/or pulp, and spices.

The beans shall be clean, sound white beans conforming to official U. S. Standards I, V, VIII, XI, or XII. The tomato juice and/or pulp shall be U. S. Grade A (Fancy). Pulp must have specific gravity not less than 1.035.

Proportions of the ingredients must be in the following ratios: beef, 25 per cent; pork, 25 per cent; dry beans, 22 per cent; tomato juice or pulp, 28 per cent.

Spices conforming to Federal specifications shall be added to each 100 pounds of the above ingredients in the following proportions: salt, 17 ounces; celery salt, 5.5 ounces;

white pepper, 0.9 ounces, and white granulated sugar, 30 ounces.

The meat component must be based on the weight of the raw meat before braising, and trimmable fat and coarse connective tissue must have been removed. Meat must be ground in a meat grinder fitted with a plate having holes approximately 3/4 inch in diameter, braised until medium-well done, with only enough added moisture to prevent burning. All juices from the meat shall be included in the finished product. The bean component is based on weight of the dry beans before soaking.

All these ingredients must be thoroughly mixed and filled into 300 x 308 cans, each scored with a key opening band. Net contents is not to be less than 12 ounces and moisture content of the finished product shall not exceed 75 per cent by weight.

Unit M-2. Meat and Vegetable Hash.—Prepared from vegetables, spices, beef, and pork.

Potatoes used shall be Irish potatoes. In lieu of fresh, dehydrated cubed potatoes may be used. Onions used must be dry onions.

Proportions of the ingredients must be in the following ratios: beef, 40 per cent; pork, 10 per cent; potatoes, 46 per cent; onions, 4 per cent.

When dehydrated potatoes are used the fresh potato component shall be replaced by 13.8 per cent dehydrated cubes and approximately 32.2 per cent added water, which water shall be used only for reconstitution of the dehydrated cubes. Any excess moisture not absorbed by them shall be added to the mixed product after braising of the meat is completed.

Spices conforming to Federal specifications shall be added to each 100 pounds of the above ingredients in the following proportions: salt, 21.5 ounces; celery salt, 2.7 ounces; white ground pepper, 0.9 ounces; ground allspice, 0.9 ounces.

Weight requirements for the meat component and requirements for grinding and utilization of meat juices are the same as for Unit M-1, except that the grinder plate may have holes approximately 3/8 inch in diameter.

Potato and onion components are based on weight of the peeled and trimmed vegetables and these shall be ground in a grinder fitted with a plate having holes approximately 3/8 inch in diameter or diced in cubes not to exceed that dimension. All juices from the ground vegetables shall be retained.

Mixing and filling requirements are identical with Unit M-1, except that moisture content shall not exceed 76 per cent by weight.

Unit M-3. Meat and Vegetable Stew.—Prepared from vegetables, tomato juice and/or pulp, spices and beef.

Potatoes used shall be Irish, with substitution of dehydrated cubed potatoes permitted, but under the same requirement as shown for Unit M-2, except that the fresh component shall be replaced by 4.5 per cent of dehydrated potato cubes and 11.5 per cent of added water. Carrots shall be fresh or fresh frozen prepared by the quick freezing process. Requirements for beans and for tomato juice and pulp are identical with those of Unit M-1.

Potatoes and carrots are to be diced into approximately 3/8 inch cubes. Component weights are taken after dicing.

Proportions of the ingredients must be in the following ratios: beef, 50 per cent; potatoes, 15 per cent; carrots, 15 per cent; dry beans, 8 per cent; tomato juice and/or pulp, 12 per cent.

Spices conforming to Federal specifications shall be added to each 100 pounds of the above ingredients in the following proportions: salt, 14.5 ounces; celery salt, 5 ounces; white pepper, 1.3 ounces.

Other weight, grinding, mixing and filling requirements are identical with those shown for Units M-1 and M-2.

Specifications for Ration C also require that certain statements be embossed in the tin or lithographed on the body of the can. The requirement for Unit M-1 is as follows:

U. S. ARMY FIELD RATION C

MEAT AND BEANS

U. S. Inspected and Passed by Department of Agriculture

Estab. No. —

Net Wt. 12 ounces

Packed (Month and Year)

The establishment number and the date of packing may be embossed in the cap of the can in lieu of being lithographed on the body.

The above statement is required for the other two units, except that for Unit M-2 the second line should read "MEAT and VEGETABLE HASH" and for Unit M-3, "MEAT and VEGETABLE STEW".

U. S. Canned Beet Standards Promulgated

United States Standards for grades of canned beets have been promulgated by the Agricultural Marketing Service, to be effective October 1, 1941.

The principal changes in the new standards as compared to the old are as follows:

The old standards included references to color plates in Maerz and Paul's "Dictionary of Color" for judging the color of the beets. The new standards omit this reference and require only that fancy beets should "possess the typical, practically uniform, bright red color of garden beets". Standard beets may have only "a fairly good color * * * or show a slight lack of uniformity of color."

A limit of $\frac{1}{4}$ ounce minimum weight has been specified for cut beets.

It is required that the product and packing medium shall occupy not less than 90 per cent of the total volume capacity of the container; minimum drained weights have been slightly lowered in some cases. Permissible counts for large whole beets have been lowered for No. 2 and $2\frac{1}{2}$ cans.

The factor of uniformity of size has been revised considerably. For example, fancy whole beets must not measure more than 2 inches in diameter, and standard whole beets must not measure more than $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter. The variation in size permitted, however, has been somewhat relaxed. For details of other minor revisions it would be advisable for canners to obtain a copy of the new standards directly from AMS, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Room Reservations for the 1942 Convention

Announcement was made September 16 of the headquarters for the various participating associations at the 1942 Convention to be held the week of January 25, along with instructions regarding room reservations.

Headquarters hotels for members of the National Canners Association and of the Canning Machinery & Supplies Associations will be the Stevens, Blackstone, and Congress. The National Food Brokers Association will be housed at

The Palmer House, and the National-American Wholesale Grocers Association at the Drake.

Reservations will be made only for bona-fide members in good standing, program participants, members of the press, joint conference committee members, allied association executives, and government and other public officials. Reservations for members of the Association will be made at any of the N. C. A. headquarters hotels mentioned above until the quota of rooms is exhausted.

Because an unprecedented attendance is expected, it is urged that requests for accommodations be sent to the Association promptly.

Fruit and Vegetable Market Competition

Carlot Shipments as Reported to the Agricultural Marketing Service by Common Carriers

Supplies of green peas and spinach on the fresh market for the week ending September 13, 1941, were smaller than for the corresponding week in 1940, but supplies of tomatoes were almost twice as large, according to the Agricultural Marketing Service, as evidenced by carlot shipments.

Supplies of citrus fruits also were larger for the week ending September 13 this year than for the same period last year.

The following table, compiled from statistics of the AMS, gives detailed comparisons of carlot shipments on certain dates of selected vegetables and fruits:

VEGETABLES	Week ending—			Season total to—	
	Sept. 13, 1940	Sept. 13, 1941	Sept. 6, 1941	Sept. 13, 1940	Sept. 13, 1941
Beans, snap and lima.....	3	0	1	4,124	3,781
Tomatoes.....	447	952	489	18,049	15,089
Green peas.....	109	66	167	5,347	5,080
Spinach.....	44	27	28	5,886	5,324
Others:					
Domestic, competing directly.....	601	680	815	33,173	33,451
Imports competing indirectly.....	35	37	37	72	131
FRUITS					
Citrus, domestic.....	1,970	2,004	1,564	150,353	163,888
Imports.....	50	48	56	134	158
Others, domestic.....	4,514	2,963	4,485	46,941	43,533

Price Stabilization and the Food Industries

In an address before the annual convention of the Super Market Institute at Philadelphia, Pa., September 17, A. C. Hoffman of the Food Section of the Office of Price Administration, stated that the food industry should absorb costs wherever possible and not pass on to consumers more of an increase than is justified by costs. Portions of his address, which was entitled "Price Stabilization and the Food Industries" follow:

Since the Food Section was set up, we have talked informally with quite a number of food processors and distributors in the various food lines. Almost invariably they have asked at some point in the conversation what kind of price or margin policy OPA would expect them to follow. Pending passage of a price control bill, and where no formal ceilings have been imposed by authority of Presidential executive order under which OPA is currently operating, we have replied that we were relying on the industry to absorb cost increases wherever possible and in no case to pass

on to the buyer or the ultimate consumer more of an increase than the cost elements justified.

There are, however, some general principles which I think food distributors ought to follow; and some principles, also, which I think OPA ought to follow in dealing with food distributors.

It is the practice on the part of many food distributors at various stages in the marketing system to use a constant percentage mark-up, so that their margins increase in direct proportion to price. There will be situations where distributors' costs do increase to this extent—but there will be many more situations where there will be a lesser increase in actual operating costs, and some where there is no increase at all. In cases of the latter kind, some modification of the percentage mark-up is necessary if increases in distributors' margins are to reflect their actual cost increases. Many of you will, moreover, enjoy some increase in business volume which will contribute toward unit cost reduction.

Another difficult thing to deal with is what might be called, for want of a better term, the full-cent adjustment. For example, ingredient costs of bread to the baker have increased steadily in recent months, but not—in most cases—to the amount of a full cent. The wholesale baker could have made a fractional-cent increase in price to the retailer and covered his increased costs. But had he done so, many—probably most—retailers would have passed a full cent increase on to the consumer. The same kind of problem exists for bottled milk and many other food items. There is no easy solution to this, and all we can ask is that retailers, distributors and processors not try to turn it to their advantage in making price adjustments.

A moment ago I said that the public has a right to insist that food margins not be increased by more than the actual increase in distributors' costs. In times like these, I think it can reasonably be asked that food distributors, and every other industry or group of producers, go even further than this. I think the public can rightfully ask that you redouble your efforts to reduce costs, to improve the efficiency of your operations, to cut out some of the "frills" of food distribution.

Alaska Salmon Pack Report

The following figures on the Alaska salmon pack, as reported by the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service, show the pack by districts and species through September 13, 1941, except where noted:

DISTRICT	Coho Cases	Chum Cases	Pink Cases	King Cases	Red Cases	Total Cases
Bristol Bay*	1,827	49,332		2,822	599,867	623,848
Alaska Peninsula:						
North side*		4,636	83	176	35,959	40,854
South side*	17,298	163,058	230,541	3,008	97,695	511,600
Chignik*	1,842	15,036	15,635	296	54,951	87,760
Kodiak*	10,341	55,399	521,465	570	97,192	685,167
Cook Inlet*	30,586	23,944	35,048	27,319	90,368	207,265
Resurrection Bay*	2,252		1,083		1,015	4,350
Prince Wm. Sound*	4,369	73,637	212,729	96	5,966	296,797
Copper River:						
Summer pack*				4,282	34,368	38,650
Fall pack	67,989				454	68,443
Yakutat	24,136	532	4,505	799	18,623	48,595
Icy Strait*	10,231	17,418	218,163	332	8,948	254,992
Western*	20,233	54,065	562,046	456	16,962	653,762
Eastern*	9,210	64,880	601,161	113	9,079	684,443
Wrangell	32,929	33,131	632,496	10	28,496	727,062
South Prince of Wales Island*	32,569	58,267	585,861	36	11,483	688,216
Southern*	35,067	69,551	1,012,240	99	42,980	1,159,937
Totals	300,879	683,086	4,633,056	40,314	1,124,406	6,781,741

* Final. * Through September 6, 1941.

INSTRUCTIONS ON PAYROLL RECORDS

Canners Must Indicate Workweek Chosen, Exemption Taken, and Post Notice to Employees

As was announced in last week's INFORMATION LETTER, the Wage and Hour Division recently has issued new revised record-keeping regulations setting forth the type of wage and hour records that must be maintained for compliance with the Wage and Hour Law. A bulletin describing these new regulations was mailed to each member of the Association on September 17.

The attention of canners is particularly directed to pages 11-16 of this bulletin, which set forth the requirements applicable to the canning industry and other industries that are entitled to the two 14-week exemptions from the overtime provisions under Section 7(b)(3) and 7(c) of the Act. It should be observed that a canner is required to indicate in his records the beginning and end of each workweek that he has chosen as one of the 14 weeks under the exemptions. He should also indicate whether this week was taken as a 7(b)(3) or a 7(c) week.

In addition, whenever a canner determines to utilize either the 7(b)(3) or the 7(c) exemption for a particular week, he is required to announce this fact to his employees by posting a notice to that effect on the day that the wages are paid for that week. This notice must be posted beside the pay window or near the person who is paying off the employees, and must be kept posted during all of the time that the employees are being paid. The notice must indicate which exemption was taken for the week or weeks during the pay period, and must also indicate how many weeks of the particular exemption have been used up by the canner.

The new regulations contain a specific form of notice for the 7(b)(3) exemption and a similar though not identical notice for the 7(c) exemption; and in each case the employer is required to indicate on the notice the remaining number of weeks in the exemption. In view of the application of both exemptions to the canning industry and the interchangeable use of each, it is obvious that the posting of these notices may lead to considerable confusion on the part of employees. In view of this, discussions are now being had with the Wage and Hour Division in an attempt to eliminate these difficulties.

Miss Atwater Scheduled for Broadcasts

Miss Ruth Atwater, co-director of the Association's Home Economics Division, will appear on two radio broadcasts next week. She has been invited to appear as guest speaker on the program conducted by Mrs. Frances F. Gannon, director of the Bureau of Consumers Service, New York City Department of Markets, on Tuesday, September 23. This is an early morning program from station WYNC which reaches homemakers of the metropolitan area. On September 25, Miss Atwater will be heard as guest speaker on the program directed by Mrs. Imogene Wolcott, First National Stores, Somerville, Mass., which goes out over the Yankee network, covering New England.

Stocks and Shipments of Red Pitted Cherries

Shipments of new pack red pitted cherries to September 1, 1941, were almost as large as for the corresponding period last season in spite of much smaller crops this year, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics.

Stocks available for the remainder of this season, as shown on September 1, were less than one half the stocks shown a year earlier. The following table compares stocks and shipments on comparable dates:

	1940-41		1941-42	
	No. 2's Cases	No. 10's Cases	No. 2's Cases	No. 10's Cases
Stocks, September 1.....	1,306,574	819,447	541,527	490,657
Shipments for July and Aug.....	683,964	448,533	378,850	548,074

In the table below is shown, by regions and can sizes, a comparison of stocks and shipments of red pitted cherries:

	24 No. 2's Cases	6 No. 10's Cases	Misc. Cases	Total Cases
New York and Pennsylvania:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	22,472	25,240	9,360	57,072
Stocks: unsold.....	30,820	63,101	12,674	126,595
Stocks: total.....	73,292	88,341	22,034	183,667
Shipments for July and Aug.....	38,422	60,272	23,595	131,289
Michigan, Wisconsin, and Ohio:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	157,108	177,084	4,965	339,157
Stocks: unsold.....	285,802	145,050	15,965	446,826
Stocks: total.....	442,910	322,134	20,930	785,983
Shipments for July and Aug.....	325,392	301,136	67,358	783,886
Western States:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	16,110	41,513	7,584	65,207
Stocks: unsold.....	9,215	38,690	10,838	58,713
Stocks: total.....	25,325	80,173	18,422	123,920
Shipments for July and Aug.....	15,030	87,066	8,293	110,905
Total United States:				
Stocks: sold not shipped.....	195,690	243,837	21,909	461,436
Stocks: unsold.....	345,837	246,820	39,477	632,134
Stocks: total.....	541,527	490,657	61,386	1,093,570
Shipments for July and Aug.....	378,850	548,074	99,246	1,026,170

The above stocks report includes estimates for seven firms not reporting.

Revisions in 1941 Cherry Pack Totals

Slight changes in late reports and the additional pack of a new firm not previously reporting have revised the total of the 1941 red pitted cherry pack. The following revisions should be made in the figures reported by the Association's Division of Statistics in the INFORMATION LETTER of August 16:

No. 2's—889,499; No. 10's—1,018,902; total—2,064,475.

Revised totals: Mid-west—1,552,571; West—219,143.

There are no changes in the totals previously reported for New York and Pennsylvania.

New OPA Panel Established on Consumer Goods

A newly-formed advisory panel on Consumer Goods Distribution and Use has been established to work with the Standards Section of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration on methods of advising the American consumer of quality changes in consumer goods that might result from substitutions, cost increases and manufacturing simplification programs during the defense emergency.

The new panel, consisting of manufacturers, retailers, women's organizations and consumer cooperatives, will sup-

plement the two other standards panels previously announced by Harriet Elliott, associate administrator in charge of the Consumer Division of OPA. These groups will advise the Consumer Division on the use of standards, grades and quality-identifying labels as measures for consumer-protection and conservation of industrial resources during the emergency.

The new panel, together with the two previously formed, was to have met September 19 at OPA headquarters in Washington. Invited to attend its first meeting were:

Roger Wolcott, secretary, National Consumer Retailer Council; F. S. Blanchard, director of public relations, Pacific Mills; Murray Lincoln, president, Cooperative League of the U. S. A.; Lansing P. Shields, vice president, Grand Union Company; Mrs. Harriet R. Howe, American Home Economics Association; Miss Faith Williams, chief, Cost of Living Division, Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor; Bruce MacLeish, Carson, Pirie and Scott; Mrs. Patrick Henry Adams, Maplewood, New Jersey; C. E. McCarthy, vice president, Allied Purchasing Corporation; Harold Brightman, vice president, L. Bamberger and Company; Edward L. Greene, general manager, National Better Business Bureau.

Fruit and Vegetables in Cold Storage

September 1 Stocks of Frozen Vegetables Larger than Year Ago—Fruit Stocks Also Larger than Last Year

September 1 stocks of frozen vegetables totaled 83,480,000 pounds, which was 5,102,000 more than those of a year earlier, and 10,336,000 pounds more than the total for August 1, according to figures compiled by the Agricultural Marketing Service. Sweet corn stocks almost doubled during the month and lima beans and snap beans increased appreciably. Green peas increased slightly while asparagus and spinach showed a decrease.

Stocks of frozen fruits totaled 211,047,000 pounds on September 1, 1941, an increase of 10,779,000 during August. Holdings also were 166,403,000 pounds more than shown on September 1, 1940.

The following table, compiled by AMS, gives detailed figures and comparisons by commodities on holdings of both fruits and vegetables:

	Sept. 1, 1940	Aug. 1, 1941	Sept. 1, 1941
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
FROZEN FRUITS:			
Blackberries.....	8,680	5,344	9,399
Blueberries.....	2,437	2,995	3,228
Cherries.....	29,813	37,933	40,801
Logan and similar berries.....	3,419	4,919	5,382
Raspberries.....	15,250	18,225	19,306
Strawberries.....	54,990	62,104	62,186
Other fruits.....	15,050	25,703	18,591
Classification not reported.....	36,755	43,045	52,154
Total.....	166,403	200,268	211,047
FROZEN VEGETABLES:			
Asparagus.....	7,087	7,614	7,095
Beans, lima.....	9,564	3,953	7,580
Beans, snap.....	6,387	4,155	6,303
Broccoli, green.....	914	785	604
Corn, sweet.....	4,943	2,966	5,241
Peas, green.....	39,254	41,827	43,212
Spinach.....	3,816	2,947	2,807
Other vegetables.....	2,565	2,669	3,242
Classification not reported.....	3,848	6,228	7,396
Total.....	78,378	73,144	83,480

Rainfall and Temperature Statistics

Comparisons of rainfall and temperature in the principal corn and tomato producing sections for the week ending September 16, 1941, show that temperatures recorded at most of the weather stations were higher than for the comparable period last year. Rainfall also was greater in a majority of locations than shown for the week ending September 17, 1940. The following table, prepared by the Association's Division of Statistics, presents detailed comparisons:

Stations	Temperature departure from normal		Rainfall	
	1940	1941	1940	1941
	Degrees	Degrees	Inches	Inches
Portland, Maine.....	-2	+1	1.67	0.13
Syracuse, New York.....	-3	+4	0.09	1.52
Oswego, New York.....	-4	+6	0.11	0.27
Buffalo, New York.....	-5	+3	1.60	0.32
Erie, Pennsylvania.....	-5	+5	0.94	0.62
Harrisburg, Pennsylvania.....	-6	+3	0.59	0.09
Atlantic City, New Jersey.....	-3	0	0.52	T.
Baltimore, Maryland.....	-4	+4	T.	T.
Richmond, Virginia.....	-7	0	0.41	T.
Lynchburg, Virginia.....	-6	+1	0.01	T.
Columbus, Ohio.....	-8	+1	0.00	0.15
Toledo, Ohio.....	-7	+3	0.02	0.27
Fort Wayne, Indiana.....	-8	+3	0.07	0.12
Indianapolis, Indiana.....	-7	+2	T.	0.32
Peoria, Illinois.....	-5	+5	0.00	0.28
Madison, Wisconsin.....	-2	+3	T.	0.65
La Crosse, Wisconsin.....	-5	+3	0.00	2.10
Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minnesota.....	-5	+1	0.22	1.14
Dubuque, Iowa.....	-7	+1	0.00	0.69
Davenport, Iowa.....	-5	+1	0.00	0.75
Charles City, Iowa.....	-5	+2	0.00	1.62
Des Moines, Iowa.....	-4	+1	T.	2.80
Omaha, Nebraska.....	-3	+3	T.	1.85
Springfield, Missouri.....	-7	...	T.	...
Bentonville, Arkansas.....	-7	-1	T.	0.30
Denver, Colorado.....	+1	0	0.12	0.01
Salt Lake City, Utah.....	+6	-2	0.24	0.02
Sacramento, California.....	+2	-2	0.01	0.00
Fresno, California.....	-1	-4	0.00	0.00

Pea Aphid Control in Oregon

The results of aphid control studies conducted in Oregon on both canning varieties and field peas from 1935 to 1940 are contained in Bulletin 389, just issued by the Oregon Agricultural Experiment Station at Corvallis. These studies were undertaken to determine the most efficient methods for combating this pest under Oregon conditions and were conducted under a wide variety of climatic conditions in various localities of the State on edible peas and Austrian Winter field peas. Details are given of the manner in which counts were made to determine degree of infestation.

Results of the trials indicate that a dust containing .75 per cent rotenone and 3 per cent soyabean oil was the most efficient. A field test with atomized oil indicated that it was no more effective than the rotenone-oil dust. Results of tests with dusts containing .50 per cent, .75 per cent, and 1.0 per cent rotenone indicate that the dust should contain at least .75 per cent rotenone. Three per cent of oil in a dust was found to be most efficient. The oils tested included one mineral oil, two oils of animal origin, and nine of plant origin. All oils tested produced equivalent results except the mineral oil, pine oil, and coconut oil. Any of

the other oils tested (neatsfoot, fish, olive, eucalyptus, castor, peanut, pennycress, soyabean, or cottonseed) are suggested for use. The most efficient amount of dust to apply was found to be about 35 pounds per acre. The new hood design increased the control by 14 per cent. A complete list of the experimental formulas is given. Yield records kept during the 1940 season on dusted and undusted portions of fields show an average increase of 277 pounds of cleaned seed for the dusted areas. The pea aphid may be controlled on commercial plantings of peas grown on trellises or in home gardens by sprays or dust with hand equipment.

The Raw Products Bureau has obtained a few copies of this bulletin which are available to members upon request.

Repair Order Limited to Essential Plants

When an organization has two or more plants, not all of which fall within the classification of essential industries which may use Preference Rating Order No. P-22 covering emergency repairs, the rating may be used to obtain repair materials only in those plants which fall within the classifications set forth in the original order, according to an interpretation issued September 15 by Donald H. Nelson, director of priorities. The 20 essential industries so named were enumerated in last week's INFORMATION LETTER. Food processing or storing, as specified in the original order, included "plants engaged in milling, refining, preserving, refrigerating, wholesaling or storing of food for human consumption or livestock."

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